

To Correspondents.
—D. You are really to be pitied, poor fellow! Why didn't you send us your name, and pay Uncle Sam his two cents? As we have to pay, we will see that "Miss M. R." doesn't break her heart while you are "over the sea and far away." Mark that!

WANTED.—Three copies of No. 57, Semi-weekly Sentinel, for which 25 cents each copy will be paid. Hunt 'em up!

DAGUERRETYPE.—Why don't our citizens, desirous of good likenesses, singly and in groups, executed in beautiful style by the Daguerrian process, give our old friend, Dr. MUSELL, a call? He is now well prepared to accommodate all, and we risk nothing in saying that he is in no way inferior to the traveling operators. Indeed, he surpasses any who have been here, in our humble opinion; and we think it is no more than just for those desirous of portraits to give one of our own citizens the preference. The Doctor will be happy to receive calls, and will give satisfaction or no pay. At least we take the liberty of saying so for him, without his knowledge. So step into the Norris Block, ladies and gentlemen.

W. G. Ewing, the Indian trader, has issued an exceedingly venomous circular against his successful competitor for a seat in Congress from the 10th district. He asserts that Mr. Rockhill is "a liar, and a contemptible demagogue, unworthy of the respect of honorable men;" that he is also an ignoramus, a tool of designing office hunters and office holders; a stupid demagogue, &c. &c.

Well! admitting that all these imputations be true, tell little if anything in favor of the Indian trader who has been beaten by such a man. If they are not true, but are a mere ebullition of spite from a disappointed and defeated man, as we have no doubt they are, they show very conclusively that Ewing is in reality as base as he would like to have Mr. Rockhill appear to be.

Poor Ewing!

ANTI-TAYLOR.—The Brookline American can add another whig paper to its list of exceptions, among those which go for Taylor, "without a why or wherefore." The Danville, Hendricks Co., Advertiser, of the 20th of August, began and ended an article as follows:

"GEN. TAYLOR—THE PRESIDENCY.—The Indiana Journal says there is one thing in the demonstrations in favor of Gen. Taylor which it does not like, and that is—that all the Tyler Guards, with Talmadge, the chief trader, at their head, seem to be going for him. There is another thing in them that we do not like, and that is, that a large portion of the southern democracy, with John C. Calhoun, the chief of nullifiers, at their head, seem to be going for him."

"The time has passed, when brilliant victories, and signal military achievements, were considered the only requisite qualifications in a candidate for the high and responsible duties of President of the United States; and until it is known that Gen. Taylor is orthodox on the great fundamental doctrines of the whig party, we cannot support him. This done—and it shall be the voice of the whigs to run him—we will give him our cordial support. Notwithstanding it would be more in keeping with our feelings (other things being equal) to have the next President from the west."

The Ohio State Journal thus whistles General Taylor down the wind. The whigs have made him feel the cool, and now they will leave him in the lurch. He ought to have more sense than to have suffered himself to be humbugged by them:

"It is understood that Gen. Taylor will make a visit to the States before long; and he will then in all probability avail himself of opportunities which his duties in the camp forbid him, of investigating questions pertaining to civil policy—and either give a full and frank declaration of the policy by which he will be guided; or else, in view to the interminable labyrinth of difficulty which surround questions of that sort, and the time, labor, and investigation requisite for forming an opinion on them, which would be satisfactory to himself, renounce all pretension to civil promotion."

This latter, we are free to say, we should regard as the part of wisdom on his part. The qualifications for statesmanship are not to be acquired in a day, a month, or a year. They can only be attained through long years of patient application. We apprehend that Gen. Taylor has passed the period of life for entering upon that investigation. A good soldier and true patriot he is; but he is not a statesman. He is better for him, in our view of the subject, to repose upon his laurels than to tamish them by appearing as a character always difficult to sustain, and for which neither habit nor education have qualified him. We do not believe that he would be likely, under the circumstances, to add anything to the cabinet, to the honors he has won in the field."

The New York Tribune affords the following bit of "aid and comfort" to the enemy:

"That the whigs will proceed, at Mr. Polk's behest, to raise men and money indefinitely, incur more debt, and deepen the mortgage on our national domain, in order to prosecute and extend our conquests in Mexico, we do not begin to believe. They cannot act so immorally and inconsistently. Individuals among the whig members of Congress may say so, but the great majority never will. We shall be sadly disappointed if any consideration of party disadvantage or hazard shall induce the great body of whigs in Congress to vote money for any other than defensive purposes; and if they do not early insist on knowing how the measures they are asked to sanction will tend to the restoration of peace. We do not believe the mass of whigs would take upon their souls the responsibility of three months' offensive warfare in consideration of a warranty of success in the next presidential canvass. Let us see."

What does the Journal think of this? It is good Corwin doctrine, is it not?

We have received a note from an anonymous correspondent who is severely jealous we have not published his lucubrations. We never publish articles written by persons who are ashamed to acknowledge their paternity. Besides, were, under all circumstances, the sole judges of what shall go into our columns, and care not to be burdened with paying postage for what is not worth the reading, and what is written in violation of our well known rules. The public press would become a public nuisance, if every one had a right to publish in it anonymously whatever he pleased.—St. Louis Union.

The above will answer for more than one "meridian."

TRIBUTE.—The Brookline American of the 28th says—"It is said that Valette is about commencing suit against the W. V. Canal Co. in the District Court of the U. S., to recover their indebtedness to him, and to have a receiver appointed to receive the tolls for him, thereby refusing to receive the notes and obligations put in circulation to repair the Canal." The American is very indignant about the affair.

OHIO BANKS.—These machines are multiplying very rapidly in Ohio. We shall soon have explosions from that quarter. The last batch is as follows—all of which are branches of the Lorain Bank:

Lorain Bank, at Elyria, Lorain county.
Plebe County Bank, at Eaton, Plebe county.
Farmers' Bank, at Ripley, Brown county.
Mount Pleasant Bank, at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county.
Harrison Bank, at Cadiz, Harrison county.

COAL AND ITS VALUE.—A writer in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, estimates the supply of coal from the Anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, at 2,500,000 tons, which, at \$4 per ton, its average price at tidewater, amounts in value to \$10,000,000.

A GOOD SALARY.—The Rev. Dr. Hawk, pastor of Christ Church, at New Orleans, receives a salary of \$8,000, in addition to which he has been made a professor in the Louisiana College, which will increase his yearly income to \$10,000.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

[Volume VII. Number 11.]

Disgraceful.

In Lawrence county, on Sunday night previous to the election, handbills were placed in the hands of sundry leaders of the democratic party throughout the northern part of the county, where it was known that Dunn would receive a large democratic vote, representing that John W. Davis was a candidate, and urging the party to unite upon him, the locofocos having these handbills attached to the polls, crying "White Trunk, White Trunk, &c." This handbill stated that the whigs in this part of the district would not vote for Dunn, but would rally upon another Whig, that Dobson gave his hearty cooperation for Davis, and a clear majority of from 1,000 to 1,200 was pledged for Davis in the counties of Sullivan, Knox, Daviess and Martin, from the locofocos of which counties this handbill purported to issue.

We find this handbill published in the State Sentinel and the Bedford Sun. The former states that it is supposed that Mr. Dunn himself aided in the circulation of the flagitious document, and adds that they would not covet a seat in Congress obtained by such disgraceful means.

This insinuation we look upon as in the highest degree base and unjust to Mr. Dunn. His friends confidently expect him receiving from 100 to 200 democratic votes in that county, and he would most unquestionably, had it not been for the disgraceful means resorted to by locofoco party leaders to excite party animosities, and to deceive and defraud men out of their votes. Let this matter be sifted to the bottom.

Mr. Dunn has been making the most strenuous exertions to discover the authors of this nefarious plot. From the tone of the State Sentinel, we would not be surprised if this precious document was printed in the office of that journal.—*Vincennes Gazette*, Aug. 19.

Gen. Taylor's Delony Letter, before it gets much older, will find that it has done a very foolish thing in endeavoring to impeach any statement we have made relative to the infamous circular to which it alludes.

We pass over its closing insinuation, that it would not be "surprised if the precious document was printed" by us. Active as we have been as politicians in this State, no decent whig ever before has made so base an imputation without the slightest reason for it. No whig will now make it, unless conscious that he himself would willingly perpetrate the crime.

The Gazette gratuitously takes up the defence of Mr. Dunn. The latter has said nothing to rebut our imputations, and we are inclined to think he will continue silent. He knows that our statements, so far as they regarded him, were true. If we had not had good evidence that they were so, we should not have made them. It is not our habit, as it is that of the Vincennes Gazette, to make charges which we cannot sustain by good and sufficient proof. It asserts that the "locofoco party leaders" had a hand in this nefarious business, and desires the "matter to be sifted to the bottom." We desire the same thing. Let the Gazette furnish any fact to justify its assertion, and we will join it in condemning the guilty. It must produce some facts of the kind, or admit that it is a wilful slanderer and falsifier.

To show to our readers and the people that we had good authority for saying what we said about Mr. Dunn's connexion with the flagitious circular under consideration, we submit the following affidavit:

STATE OF INDIANA, Greene County, et al.
Before me, N. R. WILD, Justice of the Peace for said county of Greene, in and for the State of Indiana, do solemnly swear, that on the Sunday evening previous to the August Election for 1847, between sundown and dark, THOMAS MASON, Esq., a resident of said county, came to my house, at Linton, and left with me a handbill circular, requesting me to distribute them in Stockton and Wright townships, before the polls should open next morning; which circular purporting to be addressed by the democrats of Sullivan, Knox, Daviess, and Martin, to the electors of the district, and to be a candidate for Congress instead of Dr. Dobson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of August, 1847. A true copy.
Attest, N. R. WILD, Justice of the Peace. [SEAL.]
The maker of the above affidavit, Thomas Mason, is a democrat, and a man whose veracity, we are assured, is not doubted by those who know him. He lives about 12 miles from Bloomfield.

Thomas Patterson, who was engaged in the pious Sunday, business of circulating the infamous document, is a rank whig, (though Mason supposed him to be a democrat,) is a justice of the peace, and resides in Bloomfield.

Some few additional facts, of the truth of which we are assured by a careful and reliable correspondent, may serve to show how Patterson was furnished with the base circulars, and for what purpose.

Dunn arrived at Bloomfield, (from Owen county,) on the Saturday night before the Monday of election, at about 8 o'clock. On Sunday morning (pious man!) he, with his portmanteau, was closeted in a room in the Court House, with two leading whigs, where they remained an hour or more. (Does the County Clerk know any thing about this circumstance?) And it was after this trio had arranged their plans, that Patterson departed on the pious mission set forth in the above affidavit.

This business arranged, Dunn, on the same day, left Bloomfield, by way of the Plummer Creek road, and copies of the circular were left on his trail by some unknown person.

Now it seems to us, from these facts, that but one conclusion is possible, and that is, "that Mr. Dunn himself aided in the circulation of the flagitious document."

We have not noted any of the above facts, nor made a remark, from any malicious desire to injure Mr. Dunn personally. But we have adduced them in the hope that they will incite to further efforts on the part of all honest whigs and democrats in the 6th district, to discover the authors of the circular in question, and those who aided in its circulation, knowing its base character. These are the men who should be held accountable for their iniquity, and be visited by the indignation of all honest men. For if the people are to be cheated of their votes by such infamous schemes, they might as well give up the right of voting at all, and permit scoundrels to get into office in some other way—no matter how.

Death of Silas Wright.

We have no heart to speak of this sore dispensation of Providence. We recognize in it the great truth, that Death visits alike the cottage of the humble and the palace of the great. By his shaft has fallen, in this instance, one who was truly nobled among men. In the very prime of his manhood—the maturity of his mind—the vigor of his intellect—and the fulness of his fame—he has suddenly gone down to the grave, over which a nation will sorrow the more intensely, as it had yearned to retain, that it might be honored in him, whilst it should walk by the light of his great talents and profound wisdom. He needs no eulogy. A life, public and private, whose every act sprang from a virtue, and whose long and undeviating course has been continuously marked by uprightness and integrity, and with a personal character of such purity, that even calumny never has breathed upon it—these constitute a eulogy far greater than even the most gifted of his friends could pronounce. The simple announcement that SILAS WRIGHT IS NO MORE! will of itself call forth the grief of a nation for his loss—the tribute of a nation to his worth.—*Cin. Eng.*

At Logansport they are talking seriously about improving the Michigan road. We are glad of it; for, as it is, it makes our "bones ache" whenever we think of it. The road should be piked from Logansport to this city. After the arrival of the railroad, we may have men of enterprise enough to do something towards the work.

Letter from Gen. Sam. Houston.

The following letter will be regarded with interest, especially by the old and careful readers of our paper. We claim no credit for extraordinary acuteness, but they know full well that we never gave credence to the "phantasies" spoken of by Gen. Houston. We understood the object of them full well. But we can now only lament what cannot be retrieved. We always believed, and still believe, that Texas could have been annexed not only without war, but even by the consent of Mexico. The whole question, however, was prostituted to the vile purposes of political managers, with particular reference to our Presidential candidates; and to further the ulterior interests of Slavery; and the course of events are just what every rational man might have anticipated. The ultimate consequences no man, however wise, can foresee or foretell.

We do not by any means agree with Gen. Houston as to the influence produced by the letters of General Jackson. So far as we were able to observe, they had no influence of moment. It was generally believed that he, as well others, was the subject of imposition:

From the Texas Banner, August 3.
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, July 18, 1847.

To Col. F. L. Hatch, editor of the Texas Banner:

MY DEAR SIR:—Within a few days I have seen a letter in the Weekly Union of the 15th ult., over the signature of Ex-President Tyler. If it were not for some facts stated in the letter, demanding, as I conceive, some notice from me, I would not trouble you with this communication. Or if the facts stated were not material to the truth of history and the character of those who, at the time, were the chief functionaries of the Texan Government, I should feel less incumbent on myself to solicit some explanation of the facts alleged. The statements emanating from so high and respectable a source are well calculated to enforce them upon the minds of readers as authentic, and as matters arising from the misapprehension of truth.

The Ex-President, when stating the reasons which induced him to propose the annexation of Texas, among others, says: "Nor was it until I received authentic information that other nations were exerting all their efforts to induce a course of action on the part of Texas, at war, as I firmly believed, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I gave directions to my lamented friend, Abel P. Usher, then Secretary of State, to break up and scatter to the winds the web of their intrigues, by a direct proposition for annexation." It seems, from this position, assumed by Mr. Tyler, that he either imagined the authorities of Texas were favorable to those intrigues, and were willing to compromise their rights and interests as a nation, or that they could not perceive the force and effect of the web which was weaving around her destiny. Now, either inference would do injustice to her character. The authorities of Texas had relied for years upon a plain and frank proposition for annexation, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and many acceptance. They were disappointed. Texas was treated with coldness, reserve, or palpable discouragement. In this condition of our affairs, common sense, without uncommon sagacity, suggested the only feasible plan to attain the desired object; and that was to excite jealousy and alarm on the part of the politicians and people of the United States, in relation to the future commercial and political connexions of Texas with European nations. This was easily accomplished by treating with silence all the charges which were made by editors of various newspapers in the United States.

The Chief Magistrate of Texas was charged with "treason"—"selling Texas to England"—"slandering her to France"—and, in a short time, "astounding disclosures" of all these transactions would take place. All these charges remained uncontradicted by the journals of Texas, and the effect was all that could be desired: Jealousy toward England and France was awakened. This begat excitement, which originated phantasies and conjured up notions of intrigues, which had existence only in imagination.

The facts, as well as the diplomatic correspondence of Texas, in all these matters, will vindicate those engaged in the administration of the government, as well as the representatives of foreign nations.

Mr. Tyler further says in reference to the measure of annexation: "Nay, I may go even further, and declare, before the initiative was taken, and when the preliminaries were nearly all arranged, their completion being alone prevented by the death of Mr. Usher, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt, by Texas." &c. From this it might readily be inferred that obstacles have been interposed to a conclusion of the preliminaries by the appointment of an adjunct commissioner by Texas. No steps were authorized to be taken by any agent on the subject of the proposition of the United States, by the Executive of Texas, until the appointment of commissioner was made under the proposition. Previous to the proposition by Mr. Usher through Mr. Murphy, United States chargé d'affaires, Mr. Van Zandt had been instructed to make known to the government of the United States that the proposition for annexation was no longer open for discussion!

This, no doubt, in connexion with the proclamation of amity between Texas and Mexico, corroborated by the authentic information referred to by Mr. Tyler, caused the direct proposition to be made for annexation.

In December, 1841, the Executive of Texas found the country surrounded by, and involved in, the most intricate and perilous difficulties. To redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish one of three objects; and he designated his plans accordingly. His first object was to obtain annexation. If in that he did not succeed, his next was to secure the independence of Texas, by the recognition of Mexico; and if it should fail in these, the third was to form a treaty with some power, defensive against Mexico. In advancing his policy, his first movement was to instruct his minister to the United States, to make representations to the government at Washington the subject of annexation, which had lain dormant for three years immediately preceding that period. These instructions were carried out in the best manner by Mr. Reily, but were met by discouragement on the part of the government of the United States. In 1842, Mr. Reily resigned, and Mr. Van Zandt was sent on in his stead, when the proposition for annexation was renewed. The renewal of the proposition was heard, and met with habitual apathy! About this time the cases which I have alluded to by Mr. Usher's letter, that a military and naval force of the United States, sufficient for the defence of Texas, should be placed at the disposition of the President, and held subject to his orders. This was as far as Mr. Murphy felt authorized to go in the matter. Upon this the Executive of Texas waived other demands, which were, that in the event of a failure on the part of the government of the United States to consummate annexation after negotiations were once opened between the two governments, Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Mexico. These demands were waived for the present, with the assurance that, previous to opening negotiations at Washington city, these pledges should be given to Texas, through her commissioners; or the matter was to rest, as nothing less than a perfect guaranty for the security of Texas would be satisfactory to the President.

In November, 1842, the United States, England, and France, had all been invoked by Texas, and requested to act jointly, or severally, in producing peace between Texas and Mexico. Texas found these pow-

ers all equally well disposed to leave her to her fate, rather than risk any thing in her behalf. On the part of Texas, this was fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly with by others. This certainly left no web of intrigue to scatter to the winds.

The object of all men should be, to reprehend in others what is wrong in itself—or, in truth, to rebuke whatever deserves rebuke; but, to charge either nations or individuals with faults or crimes which do not exist, because it is palatable to a morbid taste which may prevail for a time, is not suited to the intelligence of the age!

It affords me pleasure (so far as I was connected with the transactions of that day) to assert, that I was delighted when Mr. Tyler took the official "initiative" in the measure of annexation. I thought his bold and manly course, in assuming a just and proper responsibility, was such as should characterize the action of a great nation.

Accusations have been so frequently made against the authorities of Texas indirectly, and against the representatives of foreign governments directly, that I have felt myself imperatively called upon to avow to all who feel an interest in learning or embracing the truth in regard to this matter, that there never was any intrigue connected with Texas and other powers, nor was there ever any foundation for such a charge (though often reiterated) only in the feverish excitement of a heated fancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked.

I feel constrained to say thus much in vindication of myself and friends, who were actors with me, and who sustained me through the period alluded to, as well as the representatives of other governments who rendered us kindness, without ever proposing aught which could embarrass or degrade Texas in the day of her veriest tribulation.

So much has been said in relation to annexation—the policy of the measure—the causes which produced it—those who brought it about—and those who effected the great result—that I shall indulge in but one reflection, as I hope it may not be necessary for me to say more on any previous occasion.

Taking into view the genius of the Texans and the people of the United States—their identity of character, and the proximity of the two nations, it was most natural that they should become united. For years, neither political party of the United States was willing to rely upon the measure for political capital. Texas had been urged in her importunities for annexation, but they were disregarded. Gen. Jackson's letters brought the subject before the American people. They took it up as a people's measure, not presented to them by politicians, for it was of too great magnitude to be wielded by anything less than the moderation of the two nations. In their action, the people gave a happy illustration of the genius of our institutions, and of the omnipotence of their voice in important matters touching public weal. General Jackson's influence, arising from his wisdom and fervid patriotism, led the way, and gave more direction to the measure, and to American feeling, than all other men. Others followed where he led. The subject was of such grand import to the United States, that, like Aaron's rod, it swallowed the rods of all political sorcerers; and, as he advanced the prospects of many able men on one hand, who supported the measure, on the other, like a destroying angel, it carried destruction on its wings. It unmade and made the great men of America. It fixed the great seal to Jackson's achievements.

I am truly your fellow-citizen and friend,
SAM. HOUSTON.

Correspondent of the Public Ledger.

From Washington, Aug. 24, 1847.

The last letter of Gen. Taylor (I just learn that there is a still later one extant) is a matter of surprise and disappointment to every one, and elicits strange comments. One man said it was like a man willing to accept a clerkship, and promising to learn how to read and write afterwards, or at least to become a judge of good writing and elocution afterwards—another is of opinion that Gen. Taylor wrote the letter in order not to be a candidate, because he profers Henry Clay, who there are who still doubt its genuineness, while the leaders of parties talk and act as if they had just been relieved from a very great responsibility. Gen. Taylor, though universally beloved and respected for his brilliant military qualities, was never strong "in the district," and his claims conflicted with so many previous arrangements, that even the probability of his election did not extricate the party from some very serious embarrassments. He was almost as much dreaded as he was caressed, and the Intelligence, with a very significant laconism, published his last letter merely with the remark, that "this is undoubtedly the genuine letter of Gen. Taylor." Scott and Clay are now very seriously talked of for the Presidency by the Whigs; but the popularity of the chivalrous Clay seems to triumph over his competitor, and General Scott will, in all probability, be obliged to wait another turn.

The National Era, the central Abolition paper published in the District, has in its number of Saturday last, a very curious article on the Mexican war, from which I regret I have not room enough to furnish you with some extracts. But it comes out in favor of the conquest of all Mexico, to the profit of the Whig party, and proves that whichever party opposes the war, goes against the feeling of the country and will be overwhelmed. If this be, as it is most likely, the settled opinion of all the moderate abolitionists, it will give to the next political canvass a new aspect, unless peace be previously established, and this, in fact, the reason why some opposition prints, with the National Intelligencer at their head, are really so keen-sighted as to see peace coming—that same peace which is now so much needed by Mexico, and which it would be folly for Santa Anna to reject a third time.

New Call for Troops.

In reference to the new call for troops, the Union of the 28th has the following:

The War Department has just called for five new regiments, exclusive of the regiment from Ohio, which is already reported to be raised, and is now in progress of being mustered into the public service, and will in a few days be en route for Vera Cruz.

The five regiments now called for are to be drawn from the following States: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana.

The regiments from Kentucky are to rendezvous—one at Louisville, and the other at Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river.

The regiments from Tennessee are to rendezvous—one at Nashville, and the other at Memphis.

The Indiana regiment is to rendezvous at such convenient point on the river Ohio as the Governor of that State may designate.

These five regiments are expected to be rapidly raised, and promptly placed in the public service. Offers have already been made, which induced the Executive to designate these States, and to make the necessary arrangements for embodying these troops without delay.

The Administration have determined to do their duty, whether for peace or for war. They have offered the olive branch. As it may be declined, they have deemed it their duty to prepare for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to fill up the ranks of the army to the proper standard, as they have been partially thinned by disease and death. Let the enemy be assured that they have to deal with an administration which will not shrink from the most energetic execution of its duties.

The presence of Texas was not known here when the six regiments were called into service; but that movement may be productive of no serious consequences, yet it will only increase our vigilance. At all events, the President is determined to prepare for every contingency, and to vindicate the rights and honor of his country against every enemy—to meet war as well as to accept of peace.

We are happy to learn that, with a view to avoid the danger of contagion during the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans, orders have been given to have the means of transportation ready at Baton Rouge, Natchez, or some other healthy point, for all the volunteers who are ordered or to be ordered to Mexico, during the present state of the health of New Orleans, and who, in their progress to the seat of war, must pass down the Mississippi by that city.

State Convention.

From the New Albany Democrat, Aug. 17.

It has hitherto been the custom of the Democratic party in this State to hold a Convention at Indianapolis on the 8th of January preceding the Presidential election, to nominate the electoral candidates, and to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to nominate suitable candidates for President and Vice President. We have not, as yet, seen any demonstration by the Democracy of the State towards this measure, nor have we any evidence that it is the desire of any portion of the party to deviate from the course which has been usually pursued. A convention, in which every portion of the State shall be represented by delegates chosen for that express purpose, is certainly the fairest and most equitable mode of selecting candidates. It is true that the electoral candidacy is not always a desirable position; but it is one that it is important should be filled with proper persons, as upon their exertions depends, in a great measure the success of the Presidential candidate.

The last convention in the sixth district appointed a delegate to attend the National Convention; and (we believe) as no other district has appointed delegates, and as it is not probable that they will now hold conventions to do so, the most proper mode, it seems to us, would be for the State convention to make the appointments.

In our opinion, it is none too soon for the Democracy of the State to begin to agitate this matter. If we are to have a convention, it should be known, and we know of no better mode of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, than for the Democratic newspapers of the State to give their opinions on the subject; whatever is done, let it be done understandingly. A convention where not more than half the counties of the State are represented, is worse than no convention at all; and if we desire to enter into the next Presidential contest presenting a united front, let us secure to ourselves the prestige of victory by having a convention fairly representing the views and feelings of the Democrats of the whole State. Now, more than on any previous occasion, we need union, harmony, and mutual concession needed, when efforts are making by designing and ambitious federal demagogues to overthrow democratic principles under the hypocritical cry of "no party."

We have made these remarks with no wish to dictate, but merely to call the attention of the democratic press to the subject, pledging ourselves to abide the will of the majority.

From the Franklin Democrat.

Some of our Democratic exchanges have taken ground in favor of holding a Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 8th of January, 1848. We second that motion; and hope to see Franklin county well represented in that body. But, as an essential matter in selecting delegates, we would prefer a movement, at this time, to secure the thorough organization of the party in every county in the State. The delegates to a State convention ought to be selected from the several townships of the counties, so that the entire party have a voice in any and every question agitated in the State convention. By county and township organization, the wish of the majority can be fully ascertained and properly expressed; but by trusting to the selection of delegates, irrespective of township or county organization, we must hazard consequent indifference, and even disaffection. The object of the convention will be to present an unbroken front, in the contest of 1848. Indiana is a Democratic State, and, well organized, her democracy can show a majority of 4000 or 5000 at the polls; and, as they reverse principles, we hope to see them organized, united, and victorious.

From the Richmond Jeffersonian.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION 8TH JANUARY.—Several of the Democratic journals of our State have recommended a State Convention to be held on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for the next Presidential campaign.

If an electoral ticket is to be put forward by the Democratic party, we do not see how it is to be done but by a convention. It would hardly do to let every one who might feel disposed, run as an elector, without something being done to designate those upon which the party would unite. The electoral ticket stands on a different footing from ordinary candidates for the legislature, and a convention is almost absolutely necessary to its formation.

It is expedient, then, that the democracy of the Union, in opposition to those who call themselves whigs, should retain their separate party organization in the ensuing Presidential election. For if the democracy of the Union do not unite, such an organization, it is unnecessary that of this State should do so.

It is expedient that such an organization should be preserved, if it be necessary to insure the ascendancy of the principles of the democratic party in the administration of the government; and whether it be so necessary, depends upon the question of danger to which those principles are exposed. They are in no immediate danger from any but the whig party; and it is said they are in no danger from that party—that the whigs have no interest in democracy in that they have given up their National Bank—that they agree to the democratic tariff as now existing—that the independent treasury system works well, even in time of war, enabling the government to make its collections and disbursements without the loss of a dollar and with great facility, that the whigs are willing to leave it undisturbed; and that as to the war it is no party question, as many whigs being for it as against it.

Had we no experience on this subject, we might be disposed to lend an ear to these suggestions, and to "believe these Greeks bringing gifts." But the wooden horse has twice been opened on us, when let us into the Government City. During the era of good feeling in Monroe's time, such was the cry—Adams crept into power, and at once federalism reared again his hideous head. So in 1840, upon this no party Harrison and Tyler were elected, and at once appeared Clay's programme of federalism for the administration of the government.

It is generally known that at the re-charter of the Bank of England the power to issue notes beyond the amount of specie held was taken from that institution; and it was confined strictly to a specie standard for its issues. This state of things was sought to be changed by the bankers during the late panic caused by the scarcity of breadstuffs in the kingdom and the great demand for the precious metals to purchase those of foreign growth. Parliament was besieged by the rag barons, who urged that body to confer upon the directors of the bank the power of unlimited issue, particularly of one pound notes. This importunity was resisted by her Majesty's legislators and the speculation ceased when the demand placed had England been as she was in 1837, a paper money country, until the whole world would have been involved in the mania and ruined by the crisis.—*Natchez Free Trader*.

HAGERSTOWN BOYS IN MEXICO.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. John McCoy, formerly of Funkstown, dated Brazos Island, July 18th, from which we make the following extracts concerning one of our Hagerstown boys: "My Isaiah Anish is in the same company with myself. A few days since, while standing as guard on an outpost, about 200 yards from the guard house, he was attacked by four Mexicans, armed with swords and pistols. One of them he shot, one he disarmed with his bayonet, another he took prisoner, and the fourth took to his heels. In the melee he received a pistol ball in his right leg, the ball lodging against the bone. The ball has been extracted, and he is now well and doing duty. For this gallant act of bravery he has been, very justly, promoted from the ranks to a second sergeant."—*Natchez*.

"Ah! poor thing! it's gone at last," said a fond father to a friend, alluding to the death of a baby two months' old; "but we did all we could for it, and there's no use weeping. It was ill only a week, and during that we had four doctors, who gave it eight ounces of powder, applied one blister to the chest, six leeches to the throat, and gave it antimony, wine, and other medicines in abundance! Yet the poor thing died!"

Taylor's Delony Letter.

We have published the above letter. It may be interesting to our readers to know how it is regarded by that portion of the press which is neither whig nor democratic. For that purpose, we copy the following articles.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—We publish in another column a letter from Gen. Taylor, in answer to interrogatories in reference to his political views. This letter is said to be written in the "General's peculiar style." It certainly is a "peculiar style," and was never composed by the same grand old warrior who penned the letter to Mr. Clay and the official dispatches to government. We should doubt that it came from Gen. Taylor, but that it is certified to by a respectable journal, and that it contains sentiments in regard to the nomination for President that Gen. Taylor is known to hold. The last paragraph but one from the bottom would require an uncommonly long-winded individual to get through it.—*Pa. Ledger*.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER TO EDWARD DELONY.—The Baltimore Sun, (neutral) of the 23d inst., in speaking of this letter, says:

"This letter first appeared in the Louisiana Floridian, of the 7th instant, and purports to be a reply to one from a Mr. Edward Delony, addressed to Gen. Taylor, in relation to the prominent subjects of political controversy. The letter is truly in the 'rough' but not the 'ready' style, containing a frank avowal of almost entire ignorance upon the great topics which have of late agitated the whole Union. It is evidently the work of a man, nearly forty years of his life in public service in the army, and presents the inference that he is exclusively a soldier."

"Assuming this letter to be genuine, it is a fatal exposure of the pretensions of all those who have affected to support the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency upon the knowledge of his political sentiments. The gallant old soldier declares that he has none—he is unimpressed with regard to the main questions of modern government, political economy, and social science, and that when he is relieved from the duties of the camp and field. He rejects, with scorn, any idea of party organization or responsibility, as an effect of party organization and effort; and will consent to be the candidate of the people, only upon condition that he shall be elected free from all pledges, promises, and restrictions, and that he will be free to follow his own inclinations, and